

LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

MORNING EDITION.

VOLUME 33.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1861.

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1.

MILITARY.

All notices published under this heading will be charged five cents per line—payable invariably in advance.]

Attention.

THE BUTCHERTOWN ZOUAVES will meet at their Armory at 1 o'clock (Thursday afternoon). By order of W. H. McGELEARY, Captain.

Barbecue in Shelby.

A free barbecue will be given by the Southern Eight men of Shelby county, at Christiansburg, to-morrow (FRIDAY).

HON. HUMBERT MARSHALL, Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, Judge NUTTALL, H. F. SIMKALE, Esq., and others, have been invited to attend, and are expected to be present.

Gov. Morehead at Middletown.

Ex-Gov. C. S. Morehead will speak at Middletown, on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock. Everybody is invited.

Public Speaking.

S. D. Johnston, candidate for the Legislature in the Fifth and Sixth wards, will address the people the following times and places at 8 o'clock in the evening each day:

At the intersection of Fifth and Broadways, Thursday, the 1st of August.

In the East Room of the Court House, Friday, the 2d of August.

At Concert Hall on Fifth street, Saturday, the 3d of August.

Mr. Terrell is respectfully invited to attend.

Barbecue in Mercer.

A "Grand Barbecue" will be given in Mercer county, near Harrodsburg, on Saturday, the 8d of August.

Preparations will be made for ten thousand people.

Addresses will be delivered by Gov. C. S. MOREHEAD, Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Capt. WM. SIMMS, Major MCKEE, Hon. Jas. B. CLAY, Hon. A. G. TALBOT, Hon. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, and other distinguished orators.

Speaking at Ritter's.

JEFF. BROWN will speak at Blankenbaker's Precinct, on the Fountain Ferry Road, Friday evening at 5 o'clock.

Extra Courier.

Our Extra Courier has been issued. It contains—

1. Breckinridge's great speech in the United States Senate.

2. Vallandigham's great speech in the House of Representatives.

3. Judge Logan's able opinion.

4. Constitution of the Confederate States.

Price \$1 50 per 100 copies, or \$10 per 1,000. Orders from the country must state whether we must forward by mail or express. If by mail, one cent per copy must be sent in addition to prepay postage.

Public Speaking.

Gov. MERRIMAN will address the people of Jefferson county at the following times and places, at 2 o'clock in the evening of each day:

At Boston, Thursday, August 1st.

At Middletown, Friday, the 2d.

At Gilligan's, Saturday, the 3d.

Mr. Harvey is respectfully invited to attend.

A BRAVE "SEA DOG."—The small boat yesterday brought down three large launches, or yawls, for the use of the gun-boats.—They were in charge of a gunner from Philadelphia, a regular old salt, or sea dog, who took them over the falls himself. He couldn't get a pilot, but hired a few men, and, as his orders were to take the launches to the gun-boats, like a true sailor, he went ahead on his own hook, regardless of consequences. The breakers were the falls, and the swift, rough current presented a formidable appearance enough to appal the stoutest heart, but he was not to be deterred by danger, and went ahead, making the passage in safety, though shipping a good deal of water in one of his boats, and nearly smashing another.

An accident occurred on the Nashville train yesterday about four miles this side of Shepherdsville by the breaking or dislodging of a wheel of the last car. The floor and seats of the car were torn and broken, the car turning partially over, and several were slightly hurt, none seriously—an old man was bruised, and a child had an arm broken. The car was full of passengers, including women and children, all of whom were much frightened. The train was detained but a short time by the accident. The crippled car was left on the side of the track.

Mrs. BRENTLINGER, on Laurel street, who has been recently confined, was very much frightened on Tuesday night by a squad of men, from over the river at Camp Holt, searching her house for deserters. They entered the house after 10 o'clock at night, Can't the police and the Home Guard protect citizens?

We are requested to call the attention of furniture buyers to a large sale of furniture and housekeepers' articles, this morning (Thursday) at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms of Messrs. S. G. Henry, & Co., opposite the Louisville Hotel.

A fine stock of groceries, glassware, and liquors is to be sold this morning by Mr. C. C. Spencer, at his auction rooms, to which we call the special attention of dealers and families.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S CART RIDGES.—We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale.

WOLF & DURRINGER,
July 6 if Corner of Fifth and Market.

Mr. Richard H. Smith, whose office—the Alexandria Sentinel—was taken possession of by the Lincolnites when they invaded Alexandria, has been elected Printer to the Congress of the Confederate States.

TICKET CO.—If anybody has the dumps let him attend the tobacco sales of a morning and get cheered up. Yesterday, the Picket sold 102 hds.

The American Letter Express Company have our thanks for full files of the latest Southern papers.

Gen. McClellan.

Gen. McCLELLAN has been dubbed the American Napoleon. Just now his star is in the ascendant. He has superseded Gen. Scott. He is young, active, brave, accomplished. Should his future achievements be equal to the public expectation within the year he will be tornally installed as Military Dictator at the Capital of the Northern Government. Should he fail, his fall will be irretrievable.

We had no particular reason for concerning the public opinion of his fitness for high command, nor do we believe the public had any reason for entertaining that opinion. Without a why or a wherefore he was commonly accepted by the North as a great military commander before he had even commanded a regiment or led a battalion to the attack; and without a why or a wherefore, the people of the South agreed that he was a General of great ability.

On the inauguration of hostilities by the President, this gentleman was assigned to the command of a department, and placed at the head of an army of thirty-five thousand of the best soldiers in the Northern service. With this force, he undertook the subjugation of Western Virginia; and all his movements were well seconded by an able corps of subordinate Generals and Colonels.

Commencing operations on the Ohio River and the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, he succeeded in a reasonable length of time in advancing his troops through a portion of the State where the population was notoriously friendly to him—and so on.

The only resistance encountered on this march, was from a number of small detachments of militia and volunteers aggregating not more than six thousand men, commanded by Gen. GARRETT and Col. PEGRAM.

With his great army of thirty-five thousand men, assisted in its command by a half a dozen or more Brigadiers, he succeeded in defeating the little squads he encountered, took a number of prisoners, killed Gen. GARRETT, and marched fifty miles into the interior of Virginia, through the seat of the Secretary of the Treasury; as far as he could go, so long as the twenty days thereafter.

IT SHALL BE FURNISHED FOR SUCH COLLECTOR, OR TO BE USED BY SUCH COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, and it shall be distrained, by the collector; and if the said tax or taxes shall not be paid, or within TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER, IT SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE COLLECTOR, AS HE MAY SEE FIT, IN DISCHARGE OF THE TAXES AND SALE OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, OR EFFECTS OF THE PERSONS DELINQUENT AS AFORESAID. And in case of such default, it shall be the duty of the

DAILY COURIER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Courier per year.....\$ 00
Daily Courier per month.....5 00
Daily Courier for any period less than a year, 50cts per month.
Dated news sent delivered by carriers, 12cts
cents per week.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING—AUGUST 1.

STATE RIGHTS TICKET.

For State Senate.
JEFF. BROWN.

For House of Representatives from
FIRST DISTRICT—T. E. C. BRUNLY.
SECOND DISTRICT—JAMES RUDD.
THIRD DISTRICT—S. D. JOHNSTON.
FOURTH DISTRICT—JOHN JOYES.

For Legislature from Jefferson Co.
DAVID MERRIWETHER.

The New Theory of Government— Taxes and Bayonets.

In the famous Declaration of Independence, the fathers of the country declared that "Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" that whenever any government fails to give protection and security to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to establish a new government, laying its foundation in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

The old Constitution of Kentucky, adopted in 1799, declared, "That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all times, an indefensible and inalienable right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper."

The new Constitution of Kentucky, in almost the same language, says: "That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness, and the protection of their property. For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all times, an indefensible and inalienable right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper."

This was the theory of our Government entertained by the statesmen who framed it, and by those who lived after them and followed in their footsteps—that governments are instituted by the people for certain ends necessary to their well-being, and are dependent on their voluntary support.

Now a new theory prevails in the councils of the nation: the consent and support of the people are to be enforced at the point of the bayonet, and to sustain this theory, the people are to be ruined by commercial regulations that beggar them, and then ground to the earth by oppressive taxes!

Instead of by the free consent of the governed, the unbought and unenforced consent of the people, the Government is now to be sustained by an army of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN; and that army is to be maintained at an annual expense of FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

This is the theory of the Administration, and of those who sustain it—of LINCOLN and of the "Union" members of Congress from Kentucky who so willingly and even cheerfully voted for men and money to carry on this war.

The "peace, safety, happiness, security, and the protection of the property" of the people are lost sight of—these are all to be destroyed—the country is to be baptised in the blood of its citizens—ruin, devastation, and death are to be spread throughout the land—and for what? Let the people answer on their consciences and before God!

The people of eleven States, ten millions of the freemen of America, acting on the principle announced in the Declaration of July 4th, 1776, and in strict accordance with the declarations of our own State Constitution and of the constitutions of almost all the other States, believing that their interest, happiness, liberties, and the protection of their property required it, proceeded, of their own accord, a public, deliberate, and formal manner, to separate themselves from the old Union, and to organize a confederation of their own; and to compel them to undo what they have solemnly done, to return to and acknowledge a Government which they believe is administered in contempt of the Constitution and in utter disregard of their interests and their rights, this war is waged, thousands on thousands of precious lives are to be sacrificed, and the present and future generations are to be crushed beneath taxes which no people can pay without begging themselves!

It is for the people of Kentucky to determine whether they will be made parties to this war—which they will sustain the action of the majority of their representatives in Congress—whether they will be taxed and oppressed that the right of ten millions of freemen to govern themselves may be successfully denied.

The question will be decided on Monday next. Then a Legislature will be chosen that will give the sanction of this State to the subversion of the Constitution, to the further prosecution of the war, to the collection of the direct and the indirect taxes levied by the Congress at Washington, or that will make a determined and manly stand for the constitutional rights of the people and against the usurpations and tyrannies of those in power.

Fellow-citizens of Kentucky! look well to the issue! Think before you vote. And if liberty and republicanism are worth a struggle, make a stand that will prove you worthy of the one and capable of maintaining the other!

The editor of the Courier is not to blame for letting himself be housed in this timbered log cabin, guilty of a crime when he says that John W. Brown, who was shot down for shooting for Jeff. Davis, the editor, who, after reading the testimony before the examining court in the trial of Henry Green, will deliberately publish that Tompkins was shot down for shooting for Jeff. Davis, and that political excitement constitutes to all intent and purposes an insanity, has bid good-bye to every principle that good men value and respect.—[Louisville Journal.]

The "editor of the Courier" has read the testimony before the examining court in the trial of Henry Green, and the people of Louisville have read it, and formed their opinion on it, and of it; and if the editor of the Journal will place himself in a position to learn the views of the "good men" of the city, irrespective of party, he will learn that eight out of every ten of them concur with the "editor of the Courier" in the opinion expressed of the death of Tompkins.

Our "Protectors" in Missouri—What they have Done and are Doing—The Sovereignty of the People Overthrown.

The Lincolnites commenced operations in Missouri by organizing and arming Home Guards, composed of none but those who would pledge themselves to support the Administration.

They organized these Home Guard companies into regiments and brigades.

Deeming themselves strong enough, at an unexpected moment they surrounded and captured four or five hundred of the State Guard, who were assembled in a camp of instruction in accordance with the requirements of the statutes of the State.

They fired on a crowd of innocent and unoffending persons, killing and wounding a large number of men, women, and children.

Through their General commanding, they issued a proclamation declaring null and void a law passed by a majority both houses of the Legislature and approved by the Governor, and advising the people to disregard and disobey it.

They declared martial law in St. Louis.

They suspended the writ of habeas corpus.

They sent out troops to Potosi and other villages in the interior, where they searched houses and seized persons without warrant of law, and appropriated to their own use whatever property they found that suited their wants.

They refused all terms of compromise or agreement proposed by the Governor or the State looking to a preservation of such offices as should be useful or necessary to the preservation of the Commonwealth.

Reinforced by the large numbers of troops from other states, they invaded the State, and at Booneville attacked the State

troops under command of a creature of the old Constitution, adopted in 1799, declared, "That all power is inherent of the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and constituted for their peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all times, an indefensible and inalienable right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper."

The friends of the Administration say this bill has not passed, and therefore the majority in Congress are not responsible for it.

They have checked the freedom of speech.

They have established a surveillance over the press, forbidding the newspapers to publish full and accurate accounts of their actions.

They forcibly suppressed the State Journal and other newspapers, because they opposed the Administration, and condemned the conduct of those under its authority.

They have arrested peaceable citizens guilty of no crime, and charged with name, and held them in durance vile at the will and pleasure of petty military officers.

They have burned the houses and destroyed the property of citizens in wantonness or malice and without a shadow or pretence of necessity.

These are some of the wrongs inflicted, or being inflicted, on the people of Missouri by the Administration or those acting under its instructions.

But they are not disposed to stop here, or content themselves with a mere repetition of insults and injuries which are more atrocious than any ever before perpetrated by the minions of tyranny.

They have taken a step forward. They have moved in the direction indicated by Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, in the United States Senate, when he said, in substance, that they would degrade the resisting States to the condition of Territories, and appoint Governors over them from New England.

They have burned the houses and destroyed the property of citizens in wantonness or malice and without a shadow or pretence of necessity.

Nothing will come of it but waste of that irritation of which it is my earnest prayer there shall be as little as possible. I think it is the part of statesmen, in managing the concerns of the country at this dreadful crisis, to observe all possible toleration, but to be firm in the cause of justice, merely at the events of the day, but at the great events that may crowd upon us for years, and upon which the fate of the country, for weal or woe, may depend for a century. I am not insensible to the magnitude of the task, but I do not at all anticipate any result at the time of the final dissolution of the Union. The following named individuals, who are nearly all of them appointments, are nearly all of their appointments.

Mr. PEACE, Mr. BRICKLINGTON, and others opposed the idea of this amendment. Mr. PEACE, among other things, saying:

"And last, further stated, That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any person under the laws of any state, shall employ such person in aiding or promoting any insurrection, or in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall permit him to be employed, he shall be liable to punishment according to the laws and usages of the land, and otherwise act as a despot." He left suddenly, after which time nothing had been heard of him.

He had on jeans bands as if he had no coat or vest, and a shirt with a hole in it. He had a pair of gaiters and a cap.

W. H. CAPLINGER.

FOREST ACADEMY,
BY R. H. MCGRANAHAN.

WE are authorized to announce Dr. S. V. McRae as a candidate for School Trustee in the 1st Ward, Election Monday, August 1st.

EDITION NOTICE.

THEIR will be an election held at the respective places of business of the publishers and agents of the Courier, on MONDAY, August 1st, for the election of members of the senate and of the house of representatives, and of delegates in 1st and 2d districts in the city and in the Creek road District. The following named individuals, who are nearly all of their appointments, are nearly all of their appointments.

T. H. WARD.

First President—M. O. Wade and John Moore, Judges Wm. Connelly, Clerk Rich. Sherill, Second President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third President—R. Knobell, Clerk L. H. King, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

SECOND WARD.

First President—John Conn, H. Hugh Hays, Judge James C. Parker, Clerk J. W. Parker, Second President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third President—R. Knobell, Clerk L. H. King, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

THIRD WARD.

First President—John Clegg, Wm. Shadwell, Clerk, George Chard, Second President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third President—R. Knobell, Clerk L. H. King, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

FOURTH WARD.

First President—James Ridd and A. M. Stout, Judges R. H. Rudd, Clerk G. S. Stover, Second President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third President—R. Knobell, Clerk L. H. King, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

FIFTH WARD.

First President—J. T. Elliott, Willis Francis, Judges Wm. Connelly, Clerk John E. Love, Second President—Geo. Morris, Coleman Daniel, Judges J. T. Elliott, Clerk John E. Love, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Clerk Wm. Morris, Sheriff.

SIXTH WARD.

First President—James Clegg, Wm. Shadwell, Clerk, George Chard, Second President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third President—R. Knobell, Clerk L. H. King, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

SEVENTH WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

EIGHTH WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

NINTH WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

TENTH WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

ELLEVENTH WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

TWELFTH WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

SEVENTEEN WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

SEVENTEEN WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

SEVENTEEN WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

SEVENTEEN WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

SEVENTEEN WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

SEVENTEEN WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams, Clerk J. M. Huston, Third President—Loc. 1st & F. Second, Judges C. H. F. Parker and W. A. Gay, Third Pres.—John Randolph, Clerk Davis Newman, W. H. Caplinger.

SEVENTEEN WARD.

First President—Samuel Parker, G. S. Ferguson, Judges Alex Evans, Clerk J. M. Huston, Second President—John Williams

DAILY COURIER.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S EDITION.

Barbecue and Mass Meeting.

There will be a mass meeting of the freemen of Kentucky who are opposed to Lincoln's usurpations, Lincoln's unholly and wicked war of subjugation, and to a direct tax to support the war, held in Glazow, Ky., on Friday, August 2d.

Hon. C. S. MOOREMAN, Hon. JOHN L. HILL, Hon. J. V. ROWS, and others have been invited, and are expected to be present and address their fellow citizens at that time. A sumptuous barbecue will be prepared for the occasion, and all are invited to come and hear these distinguished Kentuckians, and partake of the feast.

Infaous SLANDERS AGAINST THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following is an editorial from the New York Tribune, the leading organ of the Lincoln Administration.—This is the way the greasy editor, safely perched at home, talks of the regiment that was nearly decimated in the terrible battle of Manassas. They went into the fight 1,600 strong, and lost in killed, wounded, and missing fully 500—one-third of their number; yet this infamous Heller thinks they ought to have done better. Read it:

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—This regiment did admirable service at the fight, but was, with the others, seized with the panic and hurried away from the field. When they got to Centreville, on the railroad, they were captured by the rebels, and been killed or captured, and their Col. Meagher had been killed, and their Col. H. G. Meagher, who was acting as Lieutenant-Colonel, had been killed, Captain Thomas Francis Meagher was there, and it is thought he could have rallied them, but the *entire* *regiment* *was* *lost* *among* *the* *rebels*, having given up the fight of Centreville long enough to make this declaration in the presence of a number of witnesses: "Boys, they've licked us hand-somely; we must run back to Fort Corcoran, and, mind what I say, the Southern Confederacy ought to be recognized tomorrow; they have beaten us, and are entitled to it."

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY NIGHT. The best and most successful of the modern dramatic authors is Mr. Tom Taylor, the author of the *Unqual Match*, *Our American Cousin*, and a great variety of other comedies which have taken almost complete possession of the English stage. One of the latest of these attractive plays is *The Babes in the Woods*, first introduced to the stage by Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket Theater, London, in the latter part of 1860. We are pleased to learn that it has been selected for representation on Friday night next at our theater, and as no inconsiderable degree of curiosity was excited in reference to it, when it was so long underlined last season, it is reasonable to suppose that the only opportunity now offered to see the play will call forth a large audience. The performances will also consist of a song, a dance, and the very taking little force of "Out on Spree," with Mr. Dawson as Mizze. The box-office is open every day, where seats may be secured at any time previous to the performance.

GENERAL SCOTT'S PLAN.—General Scott gives out to his friends that the next blow struck at the Confederates will crush all life from the "hydrocephalous monster." It is intended to make the army of the Potowmack 100,000 strong; the army of the Shenandoah (Banks') 40,000, and to collect 50,000 men in the valley of Western Virginia. A concerted movement is to be made by these forces, in conjunction with the Mississippi and Ohio flotillas. Gen. Scott insists on taking his time, which will probably now be allowed him by the press of the North, though Secretaries Blair and Chase were anxious last evening to know from the Lieutenant-General where the next blow would be struck.

A VERY POISON "PISEN."—Mr. N. C. Clark, of Salisbury, Connecticut, last week found one of his limbs dead and badly torn. To ascertain the cause of its death, he sprinkled strychnine on the body and left it to be devoured by the murderer. The next day he visited his bait and found a bald-headed eagle, which measured seven feet and four inches across its wings from tip to tip. He again visited the spot, and found a large wild-cat; and upon the third visit, two dead crows and a skunk.

SHAKING AT PORTLAND.—Judge John Joye will address the citizens of Portland Thursday evening, at 5 o'clock, front of Fred. Duckwall's. Everybody is invited to attend.

"The Journal says that Beverly Tucker, Esq., is in Paris, out of money.

Then, how did he get to Richmond so soon, for he was there the other day?

"In Tuckerman's Ravine, in the White Mountains, the snow was from fifteen to twenty-five feet deep on the tenth instant.

MORE OUTRAGES.—FREE SPEECH DENIED. We copy the following from the Baltimore Exchange:

Dr. Bell of Prince George's county, Maryland, was arrested in connection with the act of uttering treasonable language against the Government. He would have been hung by a mob for an active interference of army cavalry officers, a squad of whom assisted in carrying him to jail.

Henry Barren and J. D. Catlin, of Georgetown, were also arrested and jailed on the charge of conspiring against the Government.

TEN PRISONERS OF WAR BROUGHT IN TO-DAY BY OUR CAVALRY, among whom is Lieut. Col. Boone. They are Georgians, North Carolinians, South Carolinians, and Virginians.

GRIFFIN'S BATTERY CAPTURED.—Captain Griffin's battery at Bull Run was planted at a distance of 100 yards from one of the enemy's, and without ever being beyond the range of their pieces. Every shot told upon them with murderous effect. He was ordered to advance it within 500 yards. Captain G., supposing it was a mistake, replied that he was in a fine position, and not losing a single gun, and that he would not move, advise, and obey. In three discharges, or less than two minutes time, he lost forty-five men and sixty horses, and unsupported as he was by infantry, was compelled to retreat, leaving all his guns but one.

MR. CRITTENDEN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that no one seemed to feel the depression of the defeat more intensely than Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky. When he rose on Monday morning he said, "What further news?" He lay down to bed under the delusion that the Federal arm had triumphed. "We are routed—utterly routed" was the reply to his question. The old man started back in astonishment, and when the facts were brought before him he went back, sat down, and weeping his head down upon his hands, burst into tears.

Reported Exclusively for the Louisville Courier.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

The Senate Tariff Bill—Its Probable Effect on our Foreign Relations.

(Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Senate, to-day, passed the bill which increases, by ten percent, the tariff rates and the duties on sugar, coffee and tea, as alluded to in yesterday's dispatch.

Mr. Sumner is of the opinion that this will injure the Government abroad very much.

Twenty-three regiments have passed through Baltimore since the Bull Run disaster.

Policemen and other civilians have been entirely ignored in the appointment of Brigadier Generals, though the applications were numerous. All who are now being appointed have seen actual service.

From Cairo, Illinois—Movement of Secession Forces.

CAIRO, Ill., July 30th, 1861.

Advice has been received from Bloomingdale, substantiating the views expressed in my last regarding the movements in that state. From 10,000 to seven thousand men, who were encamped at that place, together with large numbers from other localities, have taken up their line of march for the border, thus increasing the main column to a formidable extent.

A portion of the "Union City" troops have gone to Missouri, while others have gone to Virginia. A considerable force still remains.

The 10th Regiment was mustered on of yesterday.

Recruits continue to arrive in large numbers, and all the regiments are filling up fast.

MILITIA OF Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30, 1860.

The payment of troops is progressing slowly.

The 20th & 21st Indiana Regiments

Col. McLean will be sent to the

Col. W. H. G. Meagher, who was acting as Lieutenant-Colonel, had been killed, Captain Thomas Francis Meagher was there, and it is thought he could have rallied them, but the *entire* *regiment* *was* *lost* *among* *the* *rebels*, having given up the fight of Centreville long enough to make this declaration in the presence of a number of witnesses: "Boys, they've licked us hand-somely; we must run back to Fort Corcoran, and, mind what I say, the Southern Confederacy ought to be recognized tomorrow; they have beaten us, and are entitled to it."

The Steamer W. I. Macay Fired Into—Two Persons Wounded.

The steamer W. I. Macay, Capt. Conaway, bound from Philadelphia to the port of Callao, Peru, on the 21st inst.,

Col. W. H. G. Meagher, who was acting as Lieutenant-Colonel, had been killed, Captain Thomas Francis Meagher was there, and it is thought he could have rallied them, but the *entire* *regiment* *was* *lost* *among* *the* *rebels*, having given up the fight of Centreville long enough to make this declaration in the presence of a number of witnesses: "Boys, they've licked us hand-somely; we must run back to Fort Corcoran, and, mind what I say, the Southern Confederacy ought to be recognized tomorrow; they have beaten us, and are entitled to it."

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY NIGHT. The best and most successful of the modern dramatic authors is Mr. Tom Taylor, the author of the *Unqual Match*, *Our American Cousin*, and a great variety of other comedies which have taken almost complete possession of the English stage. One of the latest of these attractive plays is *The Babes in the Woods*, first introduced to the stage by Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket Theater, London, in the latter part of 1860. We are pleased to learn that it has been selected for representation on Friday night next at our theater, and as no inconsiderable degree of curiosity was excited in reference to it, when it was so long underlined last season, it is reasonable to suppose that the only opportunity now offered to see the play will call forth a large audience. The performances will also consist of a song, a dance, and the very taking little force of "Out on Spree," with Mr. Dawson as Mizze. The box-office is open every day, where seats may be secured at any time previous to the performance.

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY NIGHT. The best and most successful of the modern dramatic authors is Mr. Tom Taylor, the author of the *Unqual Match*, *Our American Cousin*, and a great variety of other comedies which have taken almost complete possession of the English stage. One of the latest of these attractive plays is *The Babes in the Woods*, first introduced to the stage by Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket Theater, London, in the latter part of 1860. We are pleased to learn that it has been selected for representation on Friday night next at our theater, and as no inconsiderable degree of curiosity was excited in reference to it, when it was so long underlined last season, it is reasonable to suppose that the only opportunity now offered to see the play will call forth a large audience. The performances will also consist of a song, a dance, and the very taking little force of "Out on Spree," with Mr. Dawson as Mizze. The box-office is open every day, where seats may be secured at any time previous to the performance.

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY NIGHT. The best and most successful of the modern dramatic authors is Mr. Tom Taylor, the author of the *Unqual Match*, *Our American Cousin*, and a great variety of other comedies which have taken almost complete possession of the English stage. One of the latest of these attractive plays is *The Babes in the Woods*, first introduced to the stage by Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket Theater, London, in the latter part of 1860. We are pleased to learn that it has been selected for representation on Friday night next at our theater, and as no inconsiderable degree of curiosity was excited in reference to it, when it was so long underlined last season, it is reasonable to suppose that the only opportunity now offered to see the play will call forth a large audience. The performances will also consist of a song, a dance, and the very taking little force of "Out on Spree," with Mr. Dawson as Mizze. The box-office is open every day, where seats may be secured at any time previous to the performance.

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY NIGHT. The best and most successful of the modern dramatic authors is Mr. Tom Taylor, the author of the *Unqual Match*, *Our American Cousin*, and a great variety of other comedies which have taken almost complete possession of the English stage. One of the latest of these attractive plays is *The Babes in the Woods*, first introduced to the stage by Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket Theater, London, in the latter part of 1860. We are pleased to learn that it has been selected for representation on Friday night next at our theater, and as no inconsiderable degree of curiosity was excited in reference to it, when it was so long underlined last season, it is reasonable to suppose that the only opportunity now offered to see the play will call forth a large audience. The performances will also consist of a song, a dance, and the very taking little force of "Out on Spree," with Mr. Dawson as Mizze. The box-office is open every day, where seats may be secured at any time previous to the performance.

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY NIGHT. The best and most successful of the modern dramatic authors is Mr. Tom Taylor, the author of the *Unqual Match*, *Our American Cousin*, and a great variety of other comedies which have taken almost complete possession of the English stage. One of the latest of these attractive plays is *The Babes in the Woods*, first introduced to the stage by Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket Theater, London, in the latter part of 1860. We are pleased to learn that it has been selected for representation on Friday night next at our theater, and as no inconsiderable degree of curiosity was excited in reference to it, when it was so long underlined last season, it is reasonable to suppose that the only opportunity now offered to see the play will call forth a large audience. The performances will also consist of a song, a dance, and the very taking little force of "Out on Spree," with Mr. Dawson as Mizze. The box-office is open every day, where seats may be secured at any time previous to the performance.

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY NIGHT. The best and most successful of the modern dramatic authors is Mr. Tom Taylor, the author of the *Unqual Match*, *Our American Cousin*, and a great variety of other comedies which have taken almost complete possession of the English stage. One of the latest of these attractive plays is *The Babes in the Woods*, first introduced to the stage by Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket Theater, London, in the latter part of 1860. We are pleased to learn that it has been selected for representation on Friday night next at our theater, and as no inconsiderable degree of curiosity was excited in reference to it, when it was so long underlined last season, it is reasonable to suppose that the only opportunity now offered to see the play will call forth a large audience. The performances will also consist of a song, a dance, and the very taking little force of "Out on Spree," with Mr. Dawson as Mizze. The box-office is open every day, where seats may be secured at any time previous to the performance.

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY NIGHT. The best and most successful of the modern dramatic authors is Mr. Tom Taylor, the author of the *Unqual Match*, *Our American Cousin*, and a great variety of other comedies which have taken almost complete possession of the English stage. One of the latest of these attractive plays is *The Babes in the Woods*, first introduced to the stage by Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket Theater, London, in the latter part of 1860. We are pleased to learn that it has been selected for representation on Friday night next at our theater, and as no inconsiderable degree of curiosity was excited in reference to it, when it was so long underlined last season, it is reasonable to suppose that the only opportunity now offered to see the play will call forth a large audience. The performances will also consist of a song, a dance, and the very taking little force of "Out on Spree," with Mr. Dawson as Mizze. The box-office is open every day, where seats may be secured at any time previous to the performance.

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY NIGHT. The best and most successful of the modern dramatic authors is Mr. Tom Taylor, the author of the *Unqual Match*, *Our American Cousin*, and a great variety of other comedies which have taken almost complete possession of the English stage. One of the latest of these attractive plays is *The Babes in the Woods*, first introduced to the stage by Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket Theater, London, in the latter part of 1860. We are pleased to learn that it has been selected for representation on Friday night next at our theater, and as no inconsiderable degree of curiosity was excited in reference to it, when it was so long underlined last season, it is reasonable to suppose that the only opportunity now offered to see the play will call forth a large audience. The performances will also consist of a song, a dance, and the very taking little force of "Out on Spree," with Mr. Dawson as Mizze. The box-office is open every day, where seats may be secured at any time previous to the performance.

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY NIGHT. The best and most successful of the modern dramatic authors is Mr. Tom Taylor, the author of the *Unqual Match*, *Our American Cousin*, and a great variety of other comedies which have taken almost complete possession of the English stage. One of the latest of these attractive plays is *The Babes in the Woods*, first introduced to the stage by Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket Theater, London, in the latter part of 1860. We are pleased to learn that it has been selected for representation on Friday night next at our theater, and as no inconsiderable degree of curiosity was excited in reference to it, when it was so long underlined last season, it is reasonable to suppose that the only opportunity now offered to see the play will call forth a large audience. The performances will also consist of a song, a dance, and the very taking little force of "Out on Spree," with Mr. Dawson as Mizze. The box-office is open every day, where seats may be secured at any time previous to the performance.

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY NIGHT. The best and most successful of the modern dramatic authors is Mr. Tom Taylor, the author of the *Unqual Match*, *Our American Cousin*, and a great variety of other comedies which have taken almost complete possession of the English stage. One of the latest of these attractive plays is *The Babes in the Woods*, first introduced to the stage by Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket Theater, London, in the latter part of 1860. We are pleased to learn that it has been selected for representation on Friday night next at our theater, and as no inconsiderable degree of curiosity was excited in reference to it, when it was so long underlined last season, it is reasonable to suppose that the only opportunity now offered to see the play will call forth a large audience. The performances will also consist of a song, a dance, and the very taking little force of "Out on Spree," with Mr. Dawson as Mizze. The box-office is open every day, where seats may be secured at any time previous to the performance.

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY NIGHT. The best and most successful of the modern dramatic authors is Mr. Tom Taylor, the author of the *Unqual Match*, *Our American Cousin*, and a great variety of other comedies which have taken almost complete possession of the English stage. One of the latest of these attractive plays is *The Babes in the Woods*, first introduced to the stage by Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket Theater, London, in the latter part of 1860. We are pleased to learn that it has been selected for representation on Friday night next at our theater, and as no inconsiderable degree of curiosity was excited in reference to it, when it was so long underlined last season, it is reasonable to suppose that the only opportunity now offered to see the play will call forth a large audience. The performances will also consist of a song, a dance, and the very taking little force of "Out on Spree," with Mr. Dawson as Mizze. The box-office is open every day, where seats may be secured at any time previous to the performance.

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY NIGHT. The best and most successful of the modern dramatic authors is Mr. Tom Taylor, the author of the *Unqual Match*, *Our American Cousin*, and a great variety of other comedies which have taken almost complete possession of the English stage. One of the latest of these attractive plays is *The Babes in the Woods*, first introduced to the stage by Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket Theater, London, in the latter part of 1860. We are pleased to learn that it has been selected for representation on Friday night next at our theater, and as no inconsiderable degree of curiosity was excited in reference to it, when it was so long underlined last season, it is reasonable to suppose that the only opportunity now offered to see the play will call forth a large audience. The performances will also consist of a song, a dance, and the very taking little force of "Out on Spree," with Mr. Dawson as Mizze. The box-office is open every day, where seats may be secured at any time previous to the performance.

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY NIGHT. The best and most successful of the modern dramatic authors is Mr. Tom Taylor, the author of the *Unqual Match*, *Our American Cousin*, and a great variety of other comedies which have taken almost complete possession of the English stage. One of the latest of these attractive plays is *The Babes in the Woods*, first introduced to the stage by Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket Theater, London, in the latter part of 1860. We are pleased to learn that it has been selected for representation on Friday night next at our theater, and as no inconsiderable degree of curiosity was excited in reference to it, when it was so long underlined last season, it is reasonable to suppose that the only opportunity now offered to see the play will call forth a large audience. The performances will also consist of a song, a dance, and the very taking little force of "Out on Spree," with Mr. Dawson as Mizze. The box-office is open every day, where seats may be secured at any time previous to the performance.

THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF THE BABES

